



UNEQUALLED BUYING OPPORTUNITIES AT BARK & CO.

Bark & Co.'s Bona-Fide Stock-Relief Unloading Sale!

Our entire stock is being unmercifully slaughtered in order to convert it into cash. Sales of all kinds are being heralded through the newspapers. We defy all. None offer the bona-fide, genuine bargains that are to be had here. No fakism is tolerated by the Burk Syndicate, and when we say bona-fide bargains we mean it. It will pay you to investigate.

\$2.48 for Young Men's Suits to 35 breast measure, of Black chevrot, worth fully double—Stock-Relief Price \$2.48.
\$4.48 for pick and choice of Suits that sold for \$7. Every fibre strictly pure wool—Stock-Relief Price, \$4.48.
\$6.48 for pick and choice of entire line of \$10 Suits, including Cassimeres, Worsteds, and Cheviots (none are reserved)—Stock-Relief Price, \$6.48.
\$7.48 for pick and choice of entire line of \$12 and \$12.50 Suits, including Serges, Worsteds, Cheviots, and Cassimeres—Stock-Relief Price, \$7.48.
\$9.48 for pick and choice of entire line of \$15 and \$16.50 Suits, made of imported fabrics and marvels of beauty, quality, and workmanship—Stock-Relief Price, \$9.48.

\$1.39 for Men's Linen Crash Suits, well made and good for wear and service (have sold for \$1.75, and cannot be matched elsewhere at that)—Stock-Relief Price, \$1.39.
9c. for Washable Children's Knee Pants, made of durable cloth, sizes from 9 to 14, worth 23c. everywhere.
17c. for Dark Brown Woollen Knee Pants, sizes slightly broken, but almost complete; sell for double our Special Stock-Relief Bargain price—only 17c.
25c. for STRICTLY ALL-WOOL Knee Pants of slightly and durable color, made with patent waistband, and have sold for 50c. Special Stock-Relief price, 25c.

\$1.47 for pick and choice of entire line of Knee Pants Suits that sold for \$2.50.
\$1.77 for pick and choice of entire line of Knee Pants Suits that sold for \$3.00.
\$2.25 for pick and choice of entire line of Knee Pants Suits that sold for \$4.00 and \$3.50.
\$2.98 for pick and choice of entire line of Knee Pants Suits that sold for \$5.00.
\$3.98 for pick and choice of any Boy's Suit that sold for \$6 and over. Matters not what the quality or color, the best Suit in our stock, \$3.98.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

1c. for Pure Linen Collars, some slightly soiled, sizes to 18 1/2, assorted shapes. Not a collar in the lot that sold for less than 15c. and some as high as 25c.
10c. for Men's Gauze Drawers that were 50c.

21c. for Men's and Boys' Percal Shirts, attached collars
23c. for Men's Madras Shirts, detachable cuffs.
\$1.19 for celebrated Manhattan Negligee Shirts that sold for \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2—only \$1.19.

19c. Men's Straw Hats that were 25c. and 35c., only 19c.
25c. Entire line of Boys' Hats that sold for 50 and 65c.
48c. Entire line of Straw Hats that sold for \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50.

STRAW HATS.

98c. for pick and choice of any Hat that sold for \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, and \$4, including the celebrated Youmans' Hats.
10c. Entire line of Children's Sailor Hats that sold for 25c.—the biggest bargain ever offered.

BURK & CO., 103 East Main Street.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

SAGASTA SAYS PRELIMINARY STAGE HAS BEEN ENTERED.

PEACE HONORABLE TO SPANISH ARMY.

Senor Gamazo, Spanish Minister of Public Instruction, Says It Will Shortly Be Concluded—No Real Step Yet, Though.

LONDON, July 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Senor Sagasta told a representative of the Daily Mail (Friday) that the government had already entered upon the preliminary stage of peace negotiations. General Polavieja has arrived, and will have an audience with the Queen Regent to-morrow."

PEACE SOON TO COME.

MADRID, July 22.—S. P. M.—The Minister of Public Instruction, Senor Gamazo, is authority for the statement army peace, honorable to the Spanish army, will shortly be concluded.

In an interview in the correspondencia Militar, organ of the army, Senor Gamazo is quoted as saying:

"The suspension of constitutional liberty cannot be agreeable to the press, because it abrogates freedom, and prevents the publication of news, which costs much. But, at this moment, what can the government do but check the hostile campaigns waged against it? I was the first to beg the Cabinet to treat the question as urgent, and I do not regret my action. I will say from my seat in Parliament that I am convinced I did a real service to my country."

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

"At the same time, I can give you news which will please the press. The suspension of the Constitution will not last long for several reasons. One of them is the calmness displayed by the people and the army. The other is the revelation of the intentions of the government, which are to conclude an honorable peace, which will, in the first place, satisfy the aspirations of the army. After that, if Senor Sagasta should think fit, he will ask the Queen Regent if she still has confidence in her present advisers."

PRESS ANXIOUS FOR FREEDOM.

The directors of the leading newspapers waited upon Senor Sagasta late this afternoon and urged him to abolish the existing state of siege and censorship.

NEGOTIATIONS AT PARIS. (7)

PARIS, July 22.—The Matin to-day publishes a paragraph saying that "while nothing definite is known, it is rumored that Senor Leon y Castillo (the Spanish Ambassador at Paris) has been instructed to approach General Horace Porter (the United States Ambassador to France) with the view of opening secret peace negotiations."

General Porter, the American Ambassador, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "You can deny in the most emphatic manner that any peace negotiations have been opened up to the present moment. I cannot conceive what originated the Matin's statement."

NO REAL STEP YET.

LONDON, July 22.—The Madrid special dispatches this morning to the Times, Daily News, and Standard agree that no real step has been taken toward peace, and, moreover, that the idea that the capitulation of Santiago was a preliminary to peace must be abandoned.

CONFIDENCE IN POLAVIEJA.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The arrival of General Polavieja has increased the persistent talk of a Cabinet crisis. The Queen Regent is credited with exclaiming, 'Thank God!' when she knew he was coming."

WATSON'S DELAY.

"The belief is current in Madrid that the delay in Commodore Watson's starting is due to a desire to give General Polavieja time to form a Cabinet and sue for peace."

NO YELLOW-FEVER REPORTS.

General Shafter instructed to make detailed statements.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—"No reports of the yellow-fever situation at the front were received either yesterday or to-day," said Adjutant-General Corbin to-day. Something, however, is expected from General Shafter very soon, as he is under instructions to forward to the War Department a detailed report of the situation, giving the names of the victims.

THE YELLOW-FEVER.

NO CASES REPORTED AS AT FORT MONROE.

PLUM FOR COLONEL M'CAULL.

One of the Places as Special Agent Under the War Revenue Bill Apparently the Best That Can Be Done for Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—(Special.)—A few days ago a gentleman from Richmond, who had been visiting in Philadelphia, told me that a lady there had received a letter from a friend at Fort Monroe, in which it was stated that there were yellow-fever cases among the sick and wounded soldiers recently arrived there from Santiago. I went at once, though after hours, to the Surgeon-General's office, and saw the chief clerk, who, in reply to my inquiry as to the truth of the report, said: "There is no yellow-fever at Fort Monroe. If there was, we would have been informed of it. There is some fever among the patients, but no cases of yellow-fever." I deemed it unnecessary at the time even to make this statement, so as to avoid the publicity and consequent alarm of even a suspicion of yellow-fever.

MORE BLANCO BOASTING.

Spanish Army Intact, and Eager for Glory.

HABANA, July 22.—Captain-General Blanco has issued a proclamation stating that the Spanish army at Santiago capitulated "with all the honors of war, owing to the exhausted state of provisions of the Spanish garrison." The proclamation further says: "The Spanish army is intact and eager for glory. It is willing to measure arms with the Americans, and in this army, the King of Spain, the Spanish Government, and the whole country places the trust of defence at any cost of the integrity of Spanish territory and the honor of Spain's immaculate flag."

POWERS ON THE PHILIPPINES (7)

Neither Annexation to America Nor an Anglo-American Protectorate.

LONDON, July 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "The Powers, with the exception of Great Britain, have agreed not to allow an American annexation of the Philippines, or an Anglo-American protectorate over the islands."

"COMPULSORY IMPERIALISM."

Compliments to Americans for Their Behavior at Santiago.

LONDON, July 22.—The weeklies devote themselves to a discussion of what the Speaker terms "compulsory imperialism," and compliment the behavior of the Americans at Santiago.

Spanish Sloop Captured.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 22.—The Spanish sloop Domingo Aurelio, of about twenty tons, was captured by the United States auxiliary gunboat Maple last Sunday, and was brought here to-day.

When taken the sloop was leaving Sagua de Tanamo, province of Santiago de Cuba, bound, according to her papers, for Gibara, with a cargo of tobacco, a case of cloth, and some provisions. She had a crew of three men on board.

Germans at Manila Friendly.

BERLIN, July 22.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Gazette from Shanghai asserts that the relations between the Germans and Americans at Manila are very friendly.

Denial of Escape of Prisoners.

ATLANTA, GA., July 22.—Major John J. Budd, commander at Fort McPherson, to-day denied that any Spanish prisoners have escaped from the military prison at the barracks.

Construction Corps for Miles.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the construction corps, referred to by General Miles in his telegram elsewhere given, was sent directly to Porto Rico, instead of to Santiago, as was proposed before the surrender of the city. The Secretary's orders were issued after the surrender of Santiago, and without the knowledge of General Miles.

Stock-Brokers Fall.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Messrs. Carson & MacCarty, for some years the leading stock-brokerage firm in this city, made an assignment to-day, to Charles W. Robinson, one of the firm's employees. The liabilities are stated at \$231,143; assets, \$35,065. The failure is ascribed to bad investments and losing speculations.

No Deaths in Shafter's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—At 11:30 o'clock to-night Adjutant-General Corbin received a dispatch from General Shafter, announcing that there had been no deaths to-day.

New Porto Rico Cabinet.

MADRID, July 22.—A dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says a new insular cabinet has been formed, under the presidency of Senor Nunes Rivera.

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BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Proposed Paralleling of Russia's Increase of Six Battleships.

LONDON, July 22.—The eagerly-expected statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, on the supplementary naval programme, was made to-day in the House of Commons. He reviewed the original programme, which was considered sufficient, when it was framed, being based upon the two-power system, that the navy of Great Britain must be equal to the combined fleets of any two Powers. But in consequence of the action of Russia on the same system, the government was compelled to present a supplementary programme, paralleling the Russian increase of six battleships, which Russia proposed to begin in 1898. Only two battleships were taken into account in the original British programme, and the First Lord of the Admiralty announced that he now asked the House to grant for more battleships. (Cheers.) Continuing, Mr. Goschen said:

"The Russian programme provides for four cruisers. We propose to build four (cheers), and also twelve destroyers." Mr. Goschen pointed out that her Majesty's Government desired Europe to note that the proposals were not aggressive, but essential to maintaining a principle laid down. Nor was Russia's action a menace to Great Britain.

THE SANTIAGO PRISONERS.

Spain Wishes Them Landed at Vigo and Santander.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Madrid Government officially has recognized the proposed return by the United States of the Santiago prisoners to Spain. This recognition came to-day in the form of a letter to General Shafter from General Toral, commander of the Spanish troops at Santiago.

The fact of the receipt of the letter was communicated to the War Department to-night, in the following dispatch from General Shafter:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 22. 'H. J. Corbin, Adjutant-General, Washington: 'I am just in receipt of a letter from General Toral, saying the Spanish Secretary of War desires the troops landed at Vigo, Corunna, on the Atlantic, and at Santander, in the Bay of Biscay.' (Signed) 'SHAFER, 'Major-General.'"

The request of the Spanish Government will be complied with, unless something unforeseen should prevent.

HOSPITAL-TRAIN FROM TAMPA.

Two Deaths on the Way—No Suspicious Cases.

CINCINNATI, O., July 22.—A special hospital train arrived at Newport, Ky., to-day over the Southern and Chesapeake and Ohio roads. It brought 138 sick soldiers from Tampa to the hospital at Fort Thomas.

Two men died on the way—namely, Private D. Crawley, Company F, Sixty-ninth New York, of typhoid-fever, and John Brotherton, hurt in a railway accident. There are no suspicious cases.

Among those on the train were J. J. Sunnerville, G. A. Davis, and Howard A. Sigman, Second Georgia; Gottlieb Hyman and W. H. Ward, First Florida; Isolation Ward—W. R. Davis, Frank Holstein, J. W. Joyner, D. S. Manning, M. P. Fleming, Edward L. Lee, Michael Bylens, G. J. Edwards, T. M. Middlebrook, and J. A. Phillips, Second Georgia; W. H. Littlefield, W. J. Shaw, and John A. Anderson, First Florida.

SHAFER-GARCIA DIFFICULTY.

Cuban Junta Expresses Appreciation of United States Generosity.

NEW YORK, July 22.—After a consultation at the office of the Cuban Junta to-day, Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice-President of the Cuban republic, issued a statement concerning the reported misunderstanding between Generals Shafter and Garcia. He has no official information concerning the trouble. He expresses great appreciation of the generous conduct of the United States in affording aid to the country, and believes the pledges of the Cuban Junta to be redeemed. He regards the policy outlined in the President's recent proclamation as reasonable and practicable.

RUSSIA CHANGES HER MIND.

She Will Not Spend 90,000,000 Roubles on Her Navy.

LONDON, July 22.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says: "It seems that Russia has dropped the idea of spending 90,000,000 roubles on her navy. Evidently the decision is a sudden one, because the representative of the Union Iron-Works, of San Francisco, who was summoned to St. Petersburg to take orders for iron-clads, had actually arrived there when the government changed its mind."

"The motive for the change is unknown, but it is supposed to indicate that the party favoring an Anglo-Russian, instead of a Russo-German, entente is gaining strength."

Insurgent Attacks Repulsed.

MADRID, July 22.—According to a dispatch from Hongkong, the insurgents attacked Manila, but were repulsed with a loss of 500, the Spaniards having fifty killed and wounded. A second attack was equally unsuccessful.

Our Army Up to Date.

(Baltimore American.) The total strength of the army of the United States in camp and field, regular and volunteer, is now 227,000 men. Of this number, 183,000 and the regular army consists of 183,000 men, or about 18,000 short of the volunteer army have yet been sent to the front, but those which were as a portion of Shafter's army to Santiago, got into the hardest part of the fight, and suffered some pretty heavy losses at the hands of the Spaniards. It was for nearly every man of them, a first experience under fire, but not a volunteer failed in his duty. The commander of the army spoke in high terms of their work, and commended them for their heroism.

The rest of the war will give the volunteer forces something more to do, though whether they will see much hot fighting, time alone can tell. The military expedition to Porto Rico will include a number of the regiments furnished by the States, and several others. It was for nearly every man of them, a first experience under fire, but not a volunteer failed in his duty. The commander of the army spoke in high terms of their work, and commended them for their heroism.

The first call for troops issued by President McKinley on April 23d, at the time the war began, was for a hundred and twenty-five thousand men. The second call, which came a month later, on May 26th, was for seventy-five thousand more, making the total call for volunteers two hundred thousand men. Of this number, as has been stated, 183,000 are in field, camp, or at home, waiting for orders to march, so that the government is only 17,000 short of the number called for. Enlistments under the second call have not been pressed with much energy, and the government is probably of the opinion that it has now on hand as large an army as it will need, at least for the present. Events may prove this to be wrong, and a third call may be necessary. It would have been a good policy at the start to have made the call larger, and then in the months that have passed away since the war broke out, the government could have armed, equipped, and drilled an army, which would have been large enough for all emergencies, and which would have convinced Spain and the rest of the world that the United States meant to carry on this war in a strong decisive manner, with a force large enough to overwhelm any army that Spain could put in the field.

Most of the States in the Union made a prompt and full response to the President's call. Maryland is included in this list. Some of the States, however, are still very short in their quotas, and, as a rule, these are States that have paid no attention to local military organizations, and given no support to a National Guard. They simply had no enlisted men to send when the President called for troops. The war should teach them a lesson which all the States should heed. A liberal support of a State military organization is the duty of every commonwealth.

Ballade of Olden Dances.

(Pall-Mall Gazette.)

With rich attire and jewelled hair. They come not now at our command. In samite, sandal, gold, and vair. In grave choruses, hand in hand; Hushed are the measures, quaint and bland.

The stately steps are all forgot. Of minuet and sarabande. Of galliard and gavotte. The worlds of cold and carked with care. Arise no more to pack and pair. In grave choruses, hand in hand; Hushed are the measures, quaint and bland.

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OFFICIALS ARE AMUSED.

Charged With Being Outwitted by Spanish Steamship Company.

(Washington Star.)

The officials of the War Department appear to be more amused than indignant over the published statements that the Spanish steamship company which was awarded the contract for carrying the prisoners from Santiago to Spain have stolen a march on the authorities and secured a profitable contract. "As a matter of fact," said Colonel F. J. Becker, who negotiated the contract with the steamship company, "the department was fully aware of all the circumstances in the case, and knew just how many Spanish ships were in neutral ports in the western hemisphere. Instead of there being eight of these vessels shut up in Mexican ports, as stated, there are but two or three such vessels in the whole western hemisphere available for the work. Those which may be blockaded in Cuban or Porto Rico ports are not available for this work. The contract with the company provides that whatever security is accorded their vessels as against our army and navy is not to apply to ships already seized or in blockaded ports. Of course, no armored ships could by any means be permitted to take part in the work of shipment, as the contract specifically provides that the ships so engaged shall have only such armament as is customarily carried by merchant ships. No, we were not taken by surprise at all, but acted with full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case."

MUST BEAR STAMPS.

Government Papers Executed by Request for Private Use.

(Washington Star.)

The Secretary of State has issued a circular of instructions, in accordance with the recent opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, that the provisions of the war revenue act require that internal-revenue stamps of 10 cents value be affixed to all certificates or other instruments issued by any department officer of the government at the request of private persons solely for private use. It is required that such stamps or stamps shall be furnished by the person applying for the certificate or other instrument, and shall be affixed before the document is delivered.

It was also announced that the Department of State will refuse to authenticate with its seal certificates under State seals which do not bear the internal-revenue stamp, and that in passport applications it will decline to accept as evidence certificates of naturalization which lack the stamps, provided, of course, the instruments were issued before July 1, 1898, when the war revenue act went into effect.

THE SANTA FE HOLD-UP.

One of the Boldest Ever Executed—Fireman Killed.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 22.—Details of the hold-up on the Santa Fe train near Fort Worth last night show it to have been one of the boldest ever executed in Texas.